

CENSUS PLUMS

THIRTEEN WILL FALL INTO THE LAPS OF CAPABLE HOOSIERS.

Director Merriam Promises Senator Fairbanks to Appoint a Supervisor for Each Congressional District.

UNCLE SAM AFTER A TRUST

COAL "COMBINE" TO BE PROSECUTED IN A FEDERAL COURT.

Attorney General Griggs Authorizes Suit Against the C. & O. Fuel Company and Other Concerns.

COL. BUFFINGTON PROMOTED

MADE BRIGADIER GENERAL AND CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BUREAU.

No Confirmation of the Reported Clash on the Haitian Frontier—The Torpedo Boat Somers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Fairbanks is in Washington and was today busily engaged in making a tour of the various departments. He also called on President McKinley. Early in the morning he conferred with Director Merriam at the Census Office. There he indicated that Merriam to conform to the boundaries of the congressional districts in subdividing Indiana for the purposes of taking the twelfth census. This will give Indiana thirteen census districts, with a supervisor at the head of each. These supervisors will be paid "at least \$3,000 each." The pay as a matter of fact will average any above that figure. Senator Fairbanks also visited Secretary Gage in relation to the new public building authorized to be constructed in Indianapolis. The supervising architect now has experts investigating the local situation. They are instructed to thoroughly canvass the situation and report on the matter. The commission which will endeavor to trace the true boundary line between British possessions and those of the United States in that territory.

By direction of Solicitor General Richards, with the approval of Attorney General Griggs, a bill in equity has been prepared by William E. Bundy, bringing action for the Southern district of Ohio against the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company, of Cincinnati, and fifteen other companies or corporations, miners or producers and shippers of coal or coke for violation of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890. In addition to the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company the defendants in the case are given as follows: Donald MacDonald, the Robinson Coal Company, W. R. Johnson, the Kanawha Split Coal Company, Carver, Brothman, Enoch Carver, Joseph Renshaw, receiver for the Big Black Band Coal Company, the Charlesmore Coal Company, McCallister & Co., the Mecca Coal and Coke Company, the Chesapeake Mining Company, the Coalburg Colliery Company, the Montgomery Coal Company, the Belmont Coal Company and Harris B. Smith, special receiver for the Lena Creek Coal and Coke Company.

It is alleged in the bill that the defendants on Dec. 13, 1897, entered into a contract and combination in the form of a trust and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in regard to the sale and production of coal and coke, and in violation of law. This agreement, it is said, went into effect about Jan. 1, 1898, and since that time they have monopolized and controlled the amount of coal and coke produced in the Kanawha district, and only permitted such amount of coal mined and coke made by the several defendants as could be sold by the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company, and that the defendants were only permitted to ship their proportionate amount of coal at a stipulated price and fixed upon the ratio designated in the contracts as fixed by the executive committee. By this action it is alleged that competition in the sale of the same has been totally destroyed. The court is petitioned to enjoin the defendants from selling or shipping any coal or coke into any State other than that in which they reside, by virtue of their agreement, which the court is asked to declare illegal and void.

The industrial commission today continued its conference with Professor John Cornell University, in regard to the preparation of a plan for the investigation of trusts and their effect on the price of production. The commission desires to make a very comprehensive study of the trusts to enable it to report some legislation to Congress with a view to their judicious regulation. The commission to-morrow will resume taking testimony.

Minister Leger, of Haiti, expresses much surprise at the reports of an invasion of Haiti by a Santo Domingo force over a boundary dispute, as the minister says this entire controversy was submitted, by a treaty concluded at Santo Domingo, to the final arbitration of Pope Leo. The boundary dispute is of long standing, a partial agreement being effected in 1884, by which the status quo was to be maintained, each country holding such ground as it then possessed. But this was not lived up to, and a few months ago a final reference to the Pope was agreed on. All the reports have since been forwarded to the Vatican, the pleas submitted and the two countries are waiting for the Pope's award. In the meantime press advices from Haiti, received at the legation, indicate that the countries have been trying to enter on the execution of the probable award of the Pope. Commissioners from each side were named, and these met on the border and endeavored to agree on a starting point for the boundary line. These efforts were futile, however, and the commissioners returned to their respective homes. Mr. Leger says Haiti is most anxious to preserve peace, so as to devote herself to internal development. Just now she is interested in an important fiscal change to the gold standard, which will be gradually accomplished within the next year. Neither the Santo Domingo nor the Haitian governments have any serious trouble in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Owing to the friendly interest which this government feels towards southern republics it

IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT, IN THE EVENT OF A CLASH, THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE AT THE SERVICE OF THE TWO CONTENTING PARTIES TO AID IN A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT.

In the absence of official information, however, no step in that direction has been taken, nor has the Navy Department considered the advisability of having a war ship near the scene.

Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, to-day accompanied to the State Department a delegation of citizens of New Orleans who seek the intervention of the United States government to protect American business on the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua. They told Secretary Hay of some of the embarrassments they were under in conducting business in Nicaragua, owing principally to what they termed "the arbitrary and extortionate actions of the Nicaraguan officials." They complained particularly against Gen. Torres. It was asserted that Torres had been removed as the governor of the Mosquito coast in 1894 on the demand of the American government owing to his failure to punish the murderer Aguillo, and it was maintained that his reinstatement now amounts to a breach of the agreement on the part of Nicaragua. The delegation also complained of the oppressive action of Torres in demanding the payment of duties on imports, and referred to other arbitrary acts on the part of the government. One of the purposes of their visit was to secure the detail of a United States war ship for duty in the vicinity of Bluefields, but the Navy Department anticipated their request in that matter. Secretary Hay will communicate with United States Minister Hunter respecting the matter.

The friendship which the Empress dowager of China entertains for Li Hung Chang may result in his being recalled to power at an early day. There have been reports that this move was actually under way, but nothing definite has been received here to bear this out. The main obstacle to his recall, it is said, is the difference between Russia and Great Britain as to the preponderance of power in China. In the sharp diplomatic struggle going on between those two powers Russia has relied on the good offices of Li Hung Chang, while Great Britain has had cause to regret some of the activities of Li in behalf of Russia. This feeling in British official circles was the main cause for the enforced retirement of Li. Since then, however, the British official against him has become less acute, and the Empress dowager has been urged to recall him to power there is not likely to be that same opposition as Great Britain would have interposed some time ago. In Li Hung Chang, it is said, China would have the services of a statesman of the Orient for the crisis through which she is passing, and that her helplessness in the diplomacy of the last two years would be thus overcome.

The secretary of the treasury has issued regulations under the tea act of March 2, 1897, announcing the standards established by the board of government tea experts for the coming season. These regulations do not differ very materially from those issued last year, except that the "Poo-Chow Oolong" (Suey Kiu) has been added to the standards. The word "cup" in the former descriptions of quality has been omitted and Portland, Ore., has been discontinued as a tea examining port. These regulations are to go into effect on May 1, 1899, except in the case of tea shipped from abroad prior to April 1, 1899, which will be governed by the old standards.

Acting Secretary Meikeljohn has issued orders relative to the reception of the volunteer regiments still remaining in Cuba when they reach the United States. These regiments are the Ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Iowa, Sixth Missouri, Third Nebraska, Thirtieth Michigan, Sixth Ohio, and Third Kentucky. The order contemplates making the best possible arrangements for the troops in conformity with the quarantine regulations and requirements of the Marine Hospital Service and with the state laws. An isolated camp will be established near Savannah, Georgia, where the troops may remain during the period required to show that there are no infectious cases among them. Meanwhile all baggage will be thoroughly fumigated. Everything possible for the comfort of the troops will be done and the camp will be carefully prepared. It has been found impracticable to bring the troops from the warm climate of Cuba to Northern points in the United States at present.

Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, returned to Washington from a flying visit to Key West and the Dry Tortugas. He went to inspect the important naval works now in progress there under the direction of his bureau. Great steel cones are going up on the Tortugas equipped with the very latest machinery for handling the great quantities of coal, and it is intended to keep on hand for some time at least a distilling plant is almost complete, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of fresh water per diem, and Admiral Bradford says that Tortugas will soon be a well-equipped naval station capable of doing the work of a first-class port of battle ships. It will be the only harbor between Chesapeake Bay on the north and the mouth of the Rio Grande on the south and west where such craft can find shelter in case of need.

The President to-day appointed Col. Adelbert L. Buffington to be brigadier general and chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to succeed the late General Flaggler.

Colonel Buffington was appointed to the Military Academy in 1876, from Virginia, and was promoted to the rank of major in the New West Virginia. He became a lieutenant at the beginning of the civil war. Being from the South he was strongly urged to join the Confederacy, but resisted all appeals. He became a captain before the close of the war. Aside from a short service as a topographical engineer he has been continuously in the ordnance corps. His name is connected with a number of important improvements in armament, being the designer of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage, and the field gun carriage in use by the United States Army. His promotion to major was a recognition of his services. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1894, and to colonel in 1897. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1846. He is now in a disabled condition.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has issued new regulations governing civil-service appointments, promotion and transfers in the assay offices of the United States. The positions are arranged under five general schedules.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FIRE RETURNED

FILIPINO REBELS PROMPTLY PUNISHED FOR THEIR TEMERITY.

Town of Dagupan Shelled by the Cruiser Charleston After a United States Officer Had Been Wounded.

NEW INSURGENT CHIEFTAIN

AGUINALDO REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DEPOSED FROM POWER.

Gen. Antonio Luna, a Typical Belligerent, Said to Be in Command of the Filipino Forces.

PROCLAMATION NOW POSTED

HOW THE AMERICAN DECLARATION WAS RECEIVED AT MANILA.

Ota's Casualties in Two Months, 1,160—Exchange of Bermuda for the Philippines Suggested.

MANILA, April 6, 10:45 a. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which has been cruising along the west coast of Luzon to the north, sent a boat in shore near Dagupan last Saturday to make soundings. The rebels opened fire, wounding a United States officer. The cruiser thereupon bombarded the town, the insurgents evacuating it.

MANILA, April 5.—The American declaration of war against the Philippines was posted in the streets, printed in English, Spanish and Tagalog, to-day. It was also distributed in the outside towns as far as Malolos, and has been received with marked attention by the natives generally and has been approved by a number of representative Manilaans. English bankers here who have been interviewed on the subject are optimistic upon the attitude of the Americans, assuming that it indicates that a decisive policy will undoubtedly be successful. A Spanish banker who was interviewed expressed fear that the proclamation would result in the massing of the Filipino forces, because, he explained, the Filipinos at Manila are mostly domestics and clerks who have no definite opinions, and the wire-pullers outside the city have undoubtedly intercepted it. Continuing, the Spanish banker said that if the proclamation had been issued on May 2, from former United States President McKinley, the result would have been different, as, in his opinion, based on twenty years' experience, the only argument which appeals to the masses here is the gun.

The editor of the Oceanic thinks the proclamation is the most politic document ever published in the United States. It is bound to convince the wavering of the folly of further hostilities.

An English merchant says the first clause, with reference to the establishment and maintenance of American sovereignty, and warning the rebels, should settle the question in the minds of the Filipino rebels. A Scotch ship owner thinks it does not leave any further doubt as to the policy of the United States, and that, consequently, Aguinaldo must submit to the inevitable, as the continuance of hostilities is opposed to the best interests of the Filipinos.

EXCHANGE PROPOSED.

The Philippines for the West Indies—Views of Senator Fairbanks.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Much interest is felt here in the proposition originating with the inhabitants of St. Kitts, in the Leeward Islands, to exchange the Philippines for the British West Indies. There are strong arguments in favor of such an exchange if Great Britain can be induced to part with her West Indian colonies, and there is little doubt that if the people of the United States had a chance to choose between the Philippines and the English possessions in the Caribbean sea they would prefer the latter. This is particularly true of the residents in the Eastern States. The possession of the British West Indies would be of great importance to the United States from a military point of view, as it would enable the United States to control an American lake, and would enable this country to dominate all approaches to any future isthmian canal from the Atlantic side. It would also bring the United States into closer relations with Central and South America, and would tend to develop commerce with the West Indies."

The Herald's correspondent quotes Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, and Livingston, of Georgia, in favor of the exchange. Continuing, the correspondent says: "Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, the ranking American representative on the Canadian high commission, arrived here last evening from the West for consultation with the President. Relative to the proposition for the United States to exchange the Philippines Islands for England's West Indies possessions he said: 'I read the editorial in the morning Herald with great interest, and, without committing myself for or against the proposition, must say it is a very ingenious suggestion and would be widely copied and commented upon. I do not care to discuss its merits or demerits at this time because the policy of the administration relative to the Philippines is apt to be shaped in accordance with the recommendations of the American commissioners, whose proclamation was published yesterday. The American people have confidence in the members of that commission, and I believe whatever recommendations they may make, after carefully surveying the field, will be accepted as the best solution of the Eastern problem.'"

"Rear Admiral Schley says: 'I do not know what the political policy of the government is to be in connection with the Philippines nor have I any means of knowing that Great Britain is willing to relinquish her valuable possessions in the West Indies. I have no doubt that many of our people would be glad to see such an exchange as suggested, provided England is willing. We have a number of very desirable islands to the south of us—Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Bermuda—owned by England which would make valuable additions to our southern territory, but I doubt very much whether England is ready to part with them. Ber-

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RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT.

Towns, Mills and Factories Flooded with Socialist and Revolutionary Proclamations from Agitators.

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Japan Aroused at Last and Demanding Concessions, or Settlements, Like European Powers.

ANOTHER LOUD BRITISH WAIL

OVER A BRIDGE CONTRACT THAT WAS AWARDED AMERICANS.

Status of Samoan Negotiations—Formal Denial of Sensational Rumors Concerning Pope Leo.

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THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

Settlements Demanded by Japan—The Russian Position.

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The Russians are adopting inhuman practices to suppress the influence in Manchuria. At one place, some twenty li from Liaotung, Russians attempted to take possession of a house and an old woman who resisted was kicked to death. The Russian explanation was that the old woman attempted to set fire to the house and in preventing her she got hurt and died. After paying a few dollars the Russians kept possession of the house. At another place, twelve li from Liaotung, they commenced to take forcible possession of a house belonging to a well-to-do Chinese. The Chinese held their own, and the Russians are now putting in a claim for compensation.

A correspondent of the North China Daily states that the Russian government is now permitting by treaty to own land outside the treaty limits are missionaries, Russians in Manchuria are acquiring land as they please and are already working mines. The railway too, is obviously a military one and he asserts that there are 20,000 Russian troops at Port Arthur, 3,000 at Taku, 2,000 at Kiao-Chow, 2,000 at Liao-Tung, 2,000 at Hailien, north of Kirin, and in fact Russian soldiers are all over Manchuria. "They are not here to work, even where the railway will not touch. In Hailien, the Russians are mounting guns. At Liao-Tung they have a site two hundred yards square where they are building barracks. At Kirin the Russians have possession of the Chinese barracks, and 300 soldiers with twenty officers and mining engineers, are quartered there. Outside the city they are purchasing land and intend to occupy houses for the summer. The Chinese officials and people are much afraid of the intruders, who do just as they like and square any remonstrance with a few dollars."

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Letters from Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to Endeavorers.

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Filipino Will Be Educated Up to the Presbyterian Standard.

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Illinois Legislature Will Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Work.

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BOTH ARE FOR PEACE.

Letters from Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to Endeavorers.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—Among the communications received by the secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, recently, in connection with its proposition of "War against war, and peace by arbitration," were two from former United States Presidents, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. Ex-President Harrison's letter says: "For myself, and much more, for the great body of its citizenship, I express the desire of America for peace with the whole world. It would have been